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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Mikoyan met with businessmen, inspected industries during coast-to-coast tour of U.S.

USSR issued draft of German peace treaty terms, proposed 28-nation conference on German questions, met with Western rebuff.

De Gaulle assumed presidency of 5th French Republic, named Cabinet headed by Debré.

Castro entered Havana after triumphant trip from Santiago, defended summary trials & executions of Batista supporters protested in U.S.

Belgium responded to Congo riots by pledging program leading toward independence for African territory.

United States

Eisenhower stressed need for long-range economic planning in State-of-Union message.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Mikoyan Tours U.S. Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan toured the U.S. from coast to coast Jan. 7-14, urging Americans to join the USSR in policies designed to ease East-West tensions & end the "cold war." [See p. 1B1-C2]

Highlights of Mikoyan's tour:

Jan. 7—Arriving in Cleveland as the guest of industrialist Cyrus S. Eaton,* Mikoyan & his party (including his son, Sergo Mikoyan, Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Menshikov & interpreter Oleg Troyanovsky) were met by the first of several anti-Communist demonstrations. Mikoyan visited the nearby Lincoln arc-welding equipment plant and said at a meeting of the Union League Club that increased trade would help ease Soviet-U.S. differences. He described Soviet leaders as hard bargainers but insisted that the USSR would keep its agreements. He urged Congressional action to end U.S. restrictions on industrial credit & exports to the USSR. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 227B2, 187F3]

Jan. 8—Mikoyan said at a meeting of Detroit auto executives & businessmen that "we are all tired of the cold war & would very much like to have a hot peace." Addressing the Detroit Club, Mikoyan termed U.S.-Soviet trade barriers "nonsense" which must be eliminated to assure East-West understanding. Mikoyan toured the Ford River Rouge & GM plants and met with Henry Ford II & other automotive leaders. He told newsmen after the Ford meeting that he "now no longer believes that American businessmen want war, because their plants would be destroyed."

Jan. 9—Addressing the Chicago Law Club as a guest of Adlai E. Stevenson, Mikoyan conceded that the USSR had suffered from police abuses, but he insisted that these had been eliminated by the reduction of police powers & strengthening of the court system. He denounced Lavrenti P. Beria, executed Soviet security chief, and asserted that there had been no death sentences for "political matters" since Beria's ouster. He conceded that policy disputes occurred under the USSR's single-party system and cited ex-Foreign Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, ousted "anti-party group" leader, as an example of a "conservative" leader who had opposed Premier Khrushchev's reform program.

Jan. 10-11—Mikoyan arrived in San Francisco Jan. 10 and said at a news conference that a U.S.-Soviet agreement to ban nuclear tests would be a good issue to begin finding "a common language" for settling East-West differences. Mikoyan again derided "rumors in your country" that deposed members of the anti-party group "might be persecuted or arrested." Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California met with Mikoyan Jan. 11 to urge that the U.S. & USSR hold a **"2d peace conference"** in California, site of the UN founding conference.

Jan. 11-12—Mikoyan flew to Los Angeles Jan. 11 and again reiterated at a news conference that no punishment was planned for ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov or other members of the former Soviet opposition. He said Col. Gen. Ivan A. Serov had not been "dismissed" but had been "given a new position" in the Red Army. He attended a 2d dinner given for him by Pres. Eric A. Johnston of the Motion Picture Assn. of America and toured Hollywood movie sets & UCLA Jan. 12. He told UCLA students Jan. 12 that, although there were no differences between the USSR & Red China over the Chinese commune system, Russia had tried communes but had abandoned them as ineffective.†

Jan. 13-14—Mikoyan flew to New York Jan. 13 to begin a series of meetings with U.S. business & financial leaders. Addressing the Economic Club of N.Y., Mikoyan appealed Jan. 14 for an end to the U.S.' "nyet, nyet, nyet" to Soviet peace proposals and for "an effort to have a da, da, da in our relations." Mikoyan who had toured Macy's department store & met with Wall St. bankers at a First Natl. City Bank luncheon, said that his trip had confirmed "that the American people, both the ordinary . . . & the business people, want peace." Denying that the USSR ever had been a military or "economic menace" to the U.S., Mikoyan urged Americans to "stop frightening yourselves" over the USSR's efforts to raise its own living standards.

'Ike' Asks Courtesy. Pres. Eisenhower urged Jan. 8 that Mikoyan be greeted with "the courtesy Americans traditionally show visitors from abroad." A statement issued by Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said "the President wants . . . Mikoyan to see the real America so that when he returns home he will be able to carry an accurate picture of our good manners . . . & our determination in the cause of freedom & peace."

Mr. Eisenhower's appeal followed attempted anti-Mikoyan demonstrations & picketing by groups of Hungarians & other anti-communist refugees. Mikoyan was met by hostile groups numbering a few hundred in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco & New York but managed to avoid minor scuffles & egg-throwing. Chicago & San Francisco police particularly were criticized for their failure to control hostile crowds. 4 Hungarian refugees were fined but given suspended sentences by a Chicago court Jan. 12 for throwing eggs at Mikoyan.

Mikoyan's U.S. visit was opposed by a number of prominent U.S. leaders, among them AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who denounced Mikoyan Jan. 8 as the perpetrator of "the greatest double-cross in the history of modern civilization" for his alleged role in Soviet suppression of the 1956 Hungarian revolt. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 377D2, 365B1]

USSR Asks German Treaty Talks. The Soviet Govt. called Jan. 10 for an urgent 28-nation conference to negotiate a World War II German peace treaty based on a reunified & demilitarized German state.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

* Mikoyan presented Eaton with a Russian troika carriage & 3-horse team as a gift from Premier Khrushchev, whom Eaton had met on a recent visit to the USSR. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432E1]

† Mikoyan asserted that the USSR's 1918-19 attempt to create pure communism had failed due to the need for work incentives. He said that Chinese Communist leaders also had been forced to restore an incentive system to encourage increased commune production. Mikoyan said it would not be possible to inaugurate the Marxist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" until Soviet nations had achieved relatively high output. He admitted that the achievement of communism would "take some time" and "be a gradual process." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430F1]

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Soviet notes delivered to the U.S. & 26 other countries (including Red China) which had been at war against Nazi Germany proposed that the meeting be held in Warsaw or Prague within 2 months to discuss a draft peace treaty appended to the note.

The USSR, in its notes to the U.S., Britain & France, specifically rejected the 3 Western powers' assertions of their rights to occupy Berlin. Russia turned down Western proposals for discussion of the Berlin problem within the wider framework of negotiations on German reunification & European security. Replying to the West's notes of Dec. 31, 1958, the USSR reiterated its Nov. 27, 1958 proposals for creation of a "free city" of West Berlin, but Russia expressed willingness to modify its "free Berlin" plan in a way acceptable to the West. [See p. 1D2; Vol. XVIII, 421B1, 389B1]

The Soviet note to the U.S. asserted that the quadripartite Allied occupation agreements on Berlin were "provisional" and "valid only for the period of Germany's ocupation. But the occupation is over." The U.S., Britain, France & USSR had "announced the ending of the state of war with Germany," and U.S. claims of "rights to continue the occupation are obviously groundless," Moscow contended.

The note rejected 4-power talks on German reunification on grounds that unity now was an "internal German problem" for settlement by East & West Germany. It accused the U.S. of refusing to discuss Soviet proposals for assuring European security by (1) a NATO-Warsaw Pact nonagression treaty and (2) Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki's plan for creation of a European zone free of atomic weapons. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 390D3]

Soviet Treaty Draft. The draft German peace treaty suggested by the Soviet note contained these provisions: (1) it would be binding on both East & West German states or an eventually unified Germany; (2) East & West Germany would withdraw from the Warsaw Pact & NATO, respectively, and would not be permitted to enter any military alliance not including all 4 major Allied powers; (3) Germany would accept its current borders and would renounce any future anschluss with Austria and all territorial claims against Poland, Czechoslovakia, France & the USSR; (4) all occupation forces would be withdrawn from Germany within one year; (5) Germany would be prohibited from producing or possessing nuclear, biological & chemical weapons, missiles, bomber aircraft & submarines, but would be permitted to retain defense forces; (6) West Berlin would become a demilitarized free city until completion of German reunification; (7) the Allied powers would waive all reparations claims against Germany and permit free development of Germany's economy & trade.

West Vs. German Proposal. The new Soviet proposals on Germany & Berlin immediately were termed unacceptable to the U.S. & West German Govts.

The U.S. State Dept. said Jan. 10 that Russia's draft German peace treaty was similar to a Soviet text presented at a 1954 foreign minister's conference in Berlin and rejected by the West. Officials asserted that the terms would recognize the existence of 2 sovereign German states and deprive a future reunified Germany of the right to join a defensive military alliance of its choice. [See Vol. XIV, p. 33B1]

Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany denounced the Soviet draft Jan. 12 as "completely unacceptable." He rejected provisions for recognition of the East German Govt. and renunciation of German claims to territory absorbed by Poland & the USSR after World War II. [See p. 1D3]

West Berlin Mayor Brandt asserted Jan. 11 that the Soviet bid for talks on Germany indicated a "softening" of the USSR's campaign against Berlin. However, Brandt reiterated his rejection of Soviet terms for a Berlin settlement. Brandt was re-elected Jan. 12 to a new 4-year term as West Berlin governing mayor. [See p. 1F3]

Other Red 'Peace' Moves. Soviet memoranda delivered to State Secy. Dulles by First Deputy Premier Mikoyan Jan. 5 and to French Pres. de Gaulle Jan. 7 were reported to have urged the Western powers to present counter-proposals on the Berlin problem in order to facilitate the possibility of a settlement.

An East German Govt. declaration issued Jan. 9 by Deputy Foreign Min. Otto Winzer indicated that East Germany would accept the presence of Western troops in Berlin if they were there under UN auspices to guarantee the security of a "free city" of West Berlin. [See p. 1B2]

An East German note to the USSR Jan. 7 requested negotiations on the transfer to East Germany of Soviet occupation functions. The East Germans formally accepted Soviet plans for the creation of a demilitarized free city in West Berlin. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 413F2]

Dulles on German Elections. State Secy. Dulles, addressing a Washington news conference Jan. 13, said that although prior free elections had been "the agreed [Western] formula" for German reunification, he did not think it was "the only method by which reunification could be accomplished." Commenting on the Soviet call for a German peace treaty conference, Dulles rejected the Soviet draft as "stupid," but he asserted that the West would provide for limiting German armaments and forbidding German aggression, in the terms of an eventual German treaty. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 405B2]

In testifying Jan. 14 before the Senate Foreign Relations Com., Dulles reiterated that German reunification would not necessarily require prior all-German elections. But he made clear that his Jan. 13 statement was made in an effort to show that the U.S. was open to new suggestions for a German settlement rather than to indicate a softening of U.S. terms on German unity.

(Chancellor Adenauer summoned U.S.-Amb.-to-West Germany David K. E. Bruce Jan. 14 to express West German concern at Dulles' alleged abandonment of free elections as an absolute requirement for any agreement to reunify Germany. West German Amb.-to-U.S. Wilhelm Grewe met with Dulles Jan. 14 and said that Dulles had reaffirmed that it was U.S. policy to seek German reunification through free elections.)

'Ike' on Germany, Mikoyan. Pres. Eisenhower, answering reporters' questions at a Natl. Press Club luncheon in his honor Jan. 14, denied that the U.S. had prepared new proposals on a German settlement for presentation to visiting Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan.

Eisenhower asserted that it would be a "great mistake" to attempt to discuss a new & "definite proposal" during Mikoyan's "informal visit" to the U.S. He said that his projected meeting with Mikoyan would best be spent trying "to get behind each other's facial expressions . . . to see what we're really thinking" and whether "both of us [are] really so sick of the burdens that we have to carry in the armament field that we want to find . . . a way out of the dilemma."

The President described the new Soviet proposals on Germany as "an exercize in futility" for attempting to "try to demilitarize, neutralize & completely disarm a people as strong, as important & virile as is the German people." Denying that the U.S. sought to rearm Germany "in the sense that Hitler tried to rearm it," Mr. Eisenhower asserted that he would like to see "Germany . . . intertwine itself with other European nations in its economy . . . & its defense." He pledged that the U.S. was "ready to make any . . . material moves that would assure Russia that there is no danger from this [German] people."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

State of the Union

Stresses Long-Range Planning. Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced in his 7th annual State-of-the-Union message Jan. 9 that he intended to set up machinery to produce long-range plans for the nation's social & economic well-being. These "guidelines," to extend "certainly 5, possibly 10 years" ahead, were to be worked out by a non-government committee of "educators & representatives of labor, management, finance, the professions, agriculture & every other kind of useful activity."

The President, delivering his message in person at a televised joint session of Congress, promised to submit a balanced budget as one of a series of steps to maintain the government's fiscal integrity & to combat inflation. He also promised to submit new labor & civil rights legislation, to continue bolstering free-

world security by building U.S. military strength and aiding the nation's allies and to continue efforts toward international disarmament & toward supplementing UN procedures "to the end that the rule of law may replace the rule of force in the affairs of nations." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 10C1]

Among key points of the message:

Strengthening Peace — To achieve the U.S. goal of "a just peace for all," Mr. Eisenhower said, "we seek to prevent war at any place & in any dimension." If local hostilities should flare, he continued, the U.S. would try "to keep the conflict from spreading & so compromising freedom." To do this, he said, "we maintain forces of great power & flexibility. Our formidable air striking forces are a powerful deterrent to general war. . . . Ground & other tactical formations can move with swiftness & precision when requested by friendly & responsible governments to help curb threatened aggression." He warned that the possession of the capability of "mass destruction" helped "create world suspicion & tension . . . because of a belief . . . that through arrogance, miscalculation, the fear of attack, catastrophic war could be launched."

He promised to submit proposals to aid the peace-seeking activities of the UN & other international bodies. These would include, he said, "a reexamination of our own relation to the International Court of Justice." [See pp. 1F3-2E1]

Soviet Relations—Mr. Eisenhower warned that "we can have no confidence in any treaty to which Communists are a party except where such a treaty provides within itself for self-enforcing mechanisms." He said "the demonstrated disregard of the Communists of their own pledges is one of the greatest obstacles to world success in substituting the rule of law for rule by force." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 397G1, 331E3]

Berlin—The President asserted that the U.S. & "other free nations . . . have the solemn obligation to defend the people of free Berlin against any effort to destroy their freedom." "Not only the integrity of a single city but the hope of all free peoples is at stake," he said. He charged that "the most recent proof" of the Communists' "disdain of international obligations, solemnly undertaken, is their announced intention to abandon their responsibilities respecting Berlin." [See p. 1D3]

U.S. Arms—Mr. Eisenhower reported that "our military & related scientific progress has been highly gratifying." He said the U.S. had made "great strides" in the ballistic missile, rocket & space fields "in no more than 4 years of intensive effort." He conceded "that some of the recent Soviet accomplishments in this particular technology are indeed brilliant." [See pp. 7E3-8B1, 6G3-7F1; Vol. XVIII, 426G3-427A2, 425G2]

The President stressed the "great cost" of defense. "The over-all cost of introducing Atlas [intercontinental ballistic missiles] into our armed forces will average $35 million per missile on the firing line," he said. Other figures cited: The year's missile investment was "close to $7 billion"; "our latest atomic submarines will cost $50 million each, while some special types will cost 3 times as much"; fighter planes on order cost "50 times as much" as World War II fighters; "we are buying certain bombers that cost their weight in gold exactly."*

Mr. Eisenhower said that his military budget, in the development of which "I have personally participated" for "many months," had "achieved" the double aim of (a) "a sensible posture of defense" and (b) "increased efficiency & avoidance of waste." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 425G2-B3, 415F2]

The President warned "against feverish building of vast armaments to meet glibly predicted moments of so-called 'maximum peril'" because "the threat we face is not sporadic or dated; it is continuous."

Collective Security — Pres. Eisenhower rejected the idea of a "Fortress America," warning that "if ever we were reduced to the isolation implied by that term, we would occupy a prison, not a fortress." The U.S., he said, "can & . . . must" help nations "that want to defend their freedom but cannot fully do so from their own means." "Each nation is expected to contribute what it can," and "each supplies part of a strategic deployment to protect the forward boundaries of freedom." he said.

Mr. Eisenhower asserted that "the world has come to understand clearly that it is our firm policy not to countenance aggression." He said the U.S. must "continue helping to build the economic base so essential to the free world's stability & strength." He asked Congress to approve an increase in subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund & World Bank. He promised to recommend a program "to encourage greater participation by private enterprise in economic development abroad." He said the U.S. would continue, expand & inaugurate programs such as the malaria-eradication projects in "our campaign against the afflictions that now bring needless suffering & death to so many of the world's people."

Economy. Mr. Eisenhower reported that the 1957-58 recession was "fading into history . . . without gigantic, hastily improvised public works projects or untimely tax reductions." He said: "A healthy & vigorous recovery has been under way since last May. New homes are being built at the highest rate in several years. Retail sales are at peak levels. Personal income is at an all-time high." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 357C-D1]

The President asserted that the U.S. could not "afford" stagnation, that "unless we progress, we regress." This was the reason for his long-range planning committee, which, he said, "would be concerned, among other things, with the acceleration of our economy's growth & the living standards of our people, their health & education, their better assurance of life & liberty and their greater opportunities." He said it would try to determine "what levels of government —local, state or federal—might or should be particularly concerned" in each field.

Mr. Eisenhower said he would recommend these 4 steps to prevent inflation: (1) "a balanced budget for the next year, a year that is expected to be the most prosperous of our history to date"; (2) legislation empowering the President to veto individual items in appropriations & authorization bills; (3) "legislation for greater flexibility in extending federal credit & in improving the procedures under which private credits are insured or guaranteed"; (4) "more effective use of the large federal expenditures for agriculture" and "greater fiscal control in this area."

The President said he would request amendment of the Employment Act of 1946 "to make it clear that government intends to use all appropriate means to protect the buying power of the dollar." He said he was "establishing a continuing Cabinet group on price stability for economic growth to study governmental & private policies affecting costs, prices & economic growth"; "it will strive also to build better public understanding of the conditions necessary for maintaining growth & price stability."

Agriculture—Mr. Eisenhower reported that government expenditures to support the prices of "a very few farm products" in the current fiscal year would exceed $5 billion, "a sum equal to approximately 2/5 of the net income of all [U.S.] farm operators." He estimated that the government would have about $9 billion worth of surplus farm products by the end of fiscal 1959 and would be spending $1 billion a year for their storage & handling & for interest. He promised to submit legislation to help correct this situation. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 433D1, 375B2, 18F3-19F2]

Civil Rights — Pres. Eisenhower promised to submit proposals for a new civil rights bill "early in the session." "The image of America abroad is not improved when school children, through closing of some of our schools & through no fault of their own, are deprived of their opportunity for an education," he said.

The President observed that "the judicial arm [of the government], which has the ultimate authority for interpreting the Constitution, has held that certain state laws & practices discriminate upon racial grounds and are unconstitutional." He pledged that "wherever the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States is challenged, I shall continue to take

* According to the White House, some cost more than their weight in gold. Gold was valued at about $500 a pound. The 27,000-lb. AJ3 cost $17,600,000, or $650 a pound, and the 47,000-lb. B-58 cost $26,700,000, or $567 a pound.

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every proper action necessary to uphold it." He expressed the belief that Congress should join him in making it "clear that the government is united in the common purpose of giving support to the law & the decisions of the courts." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 408G2, 326C-D1]

Mr. Eisenhower held that "one of the fundamental concepts of our constitutional system is that it guarantees to every individual, regardless of race, religion or national origin, the equal protection of the laws. Thus those of us who are privileged to hold public office have a solemn obligation to make meaningful this inspiring objective. We can fulfill that obligation by our leadership in teaching, persuading, demonstrating & in enforcing the law." "The government of a free people," he said, "has no purpose more noble than to work for the maximum realization of equality of opportunity under the law."

Labor — The President expressed his "disappointment" that "Congress failed to act" on his Jan. 1958 recommendations for labor-management legislation. He said he would submit legislation: (a) "to safeguard workers' funds in union treasuries against misuse"; (b) "to protect the rights & freedoms of individual union members including the basic right to free & secret elections of officers"; (c) "to advance true & responsible collective bargaining"; (d) "to protect the public & innocent 3d parties from unfair & coercive practices such as boycotting & blackmail picketing." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 267G2-268D1]

Taxes—Mr. Eisenhower said that if Congress helped him "keep a balance between [the government's] income & outgo," there was "real hope" of "tax reforms" in "the foreseeable future." He said that he was asking the Treasury Secretary to draft tax-cutting proposals and that he would submit them "as quickly as our fiscal condition permits." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 301B-D2, 172B-C1]

Education—The President indicated that one job of his long-range planning committee would be to establish national standards for education.

Hawaii—Mr. Eisenhower voiced the hope of seeing a "50th star in our national flag" before leaving the Presidency. [See 4F2]

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Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower & his aides briefed Democratic & GOP Congressional leaders at the White House Jan. 5 on the Administration's defense & foreign policy. Democrats expressed dissatisfaction with the $40.9 billion military budget. (Jack Raymond reported in the N.Y. Times Jan. 10 that Mr. Eisenhower believed he had persuaded the Joint Chiefs of Staff to back his "economy" military budget before Congress. According to Raymond: the chiefs had asked for a meeting to request more money; Mr. Eisenhower invited them to dinner Dec. 2, 1958, discussed their objections and ended the meeting sure they would support his budget.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 425D2-A3, 392D1]

Leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation conferred with Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 13 and assured him farmers would accept their share of reduction in government expenditures to help balance the budget.

Pres. Eisenhower told Republican leaders at a White House conference Jan. 5 that he intended to start a series of TV talks to explain his policies to the people and to help revive GOP prospects after the election defeat of 1958.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Vote Record Order Defied. Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, 39, of Clayton, Ala. was ordered by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 9 to let Federal Civil Rights Commission agents examine the voter registration records of Barbour & Bullock Counties Jan. 12-13 in an investigation of charges that Negroes had been denied the right to vote.

Wallace, a personal friend & law-school classmate of Johnson's, refused Jan. 12 to let 4 FCRC agents see the data. Announcing that he was "willing to take the consequences," he turned the files over to county grand juries hastily summoned in Barbour County Jan. 12 & in Bullock County Jan. 13.

Johnson Jan. 5 had issued an order embodying a compromise reached by federal & Alabama state attorneys under which: (a) state officials were required to let FCRC agents examine Barbour, Bullock & Macon County records "relevant to the commission's inquiry"; (b) the files would be inspected "in the various counties & at the places where the records are kept" instead of in Montgomery, as the commission had demanded; (c) the examination was to be at a time "mutually agreed upon" by state & federal officials to avoid interference with the state's "proper judicial processes." (FCRC officials denied Jan. 6 that the compromise included a withdrawal of their demand that state officials testify.)

Johnson issued his Jan. 9 order after the Justice Department, on FCRC request, filed a complaint charging that Wallace had defied the Jan. 5 order opening Barbour & Bullock records to the commission. (FCRC agents had no trouble in examining the Macon County records.)

After receiving the records from Wallace, the Barbour & Bullock County grand juries invited the commission agents to examine them. The agents refused at first, but after checking with their superiors in Washington, they accepted the 2 juries' offers.

Wallace said Jan. 12 that he had impounded the files in Oct. 1958 in an investigation of charges of fraudulent registration and had turned them over to the grand juries to "protect" them for the fraud inquiry. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 408E1-A3]

Georgia College Bias Barred. U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan in Atlanta Jan. 10 ordered the Georgia State College of Business Administration, 2d largest of the 19 colleges in the state university system, to stop barring Negro applicants solely on the basis of race. Ruling in the case of 3 Negro women applicants, Sloan invalidated a rule that each applicant must be recommended by 3 alumni (all of whom were white). But he did not order the college to admit the 3 Negro applicants. He agreed that the college had the right to set admission standards on the basis of scholastic ability & moral character and that 2 of the applicants probably failed to measure up to moral standards.

Acting on a recommendation of Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver, the State Board of Regents Jan. 10 temporarily stopped accepting new applications for the state's 19 colleges.

(Vandiver, 40, charged in his inaugural address as governor Jan. 13 that "a little band of willful men [the Supreme Court] . . . have attempted through the usurpation of power not given to them by the Constitution of the United States to mold the actions & thoughts . . . of every citizen in every section of this nation.") [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 377E-F3, 302D-E1]

Atlanta Bus Ruling. U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper ruled in Atlanta Jan. 9 that the city's bus-&-trolley segregation laws were unconstitutional. Refusing to issue an injunction, Hooper said he was retaining jurisdiction and could issue an injunction any time an attempt was made to enforce transit segregation. The case had been filed by 2 Negro ministers, the Revs. Samuel Williams & John T. Porter. Atlanta's Negro ministers appealed to Negroes shortly after the decision not to try to sit with whites until further study of the matter. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 408E3]

FOREIGN

France

De Gaulle Becomes President. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, 68, was proclaimed Jan. 8 as first president of the 5th French Republic & of the overseas French Community for a 7-year term. He succeeded René Coty, 76, final president of the 4th Republic.*

De Gaulle, in a brief speech accepting office from Coty, made clear that he would revitalize the presidency under provisions of the 5th Republic's new constitution. De Gaulle said that as president he would "have the duty to represent, to achieve, even to impose" the "national interest in the nation" & "the common interest in the community" if "the public good should demand it." He termed the French Community a "magnificent institution" in which "a choice place is reserved for the Algeria of tomorrow, pacified & transformed, developing herself, her personality and closely associated with France." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 418C1, 395A1, 317E3, 255G1, 177D1-G3]

Debré Cabinet Formed. In his first official act Jan. 8, Pres. de Gaulle, who

* Elected president in Dec. 1953, inaugurated in Jan. 1954, presumably to serve for 7 years. [See Vols. XIV, p. 105C3; XIII, 429B3]

had relinquished the premiership to assume the presidency, appointed Michel Debré, 46, a leading member of the Gaullist Union for the New Republic (UNR), as premier at the head of a 27-member cabinet.*

Debré, justice minister under de Gaulle, retained 16 members of the former de Gaulle cabinet and named ex-Information Min. Jacques Soustelle as minister-delegate to the premier (equivalent to vice premier) with responsibility for atomic energy, Saharan development & French Community relations. Debré's cabinet included members of the Gaullist UNR group in the Assembly, Independents, Catholic Popular Republicans (MRP), Radicals, a member of the Algerian bloc in the Assembly & a member of the African Democratic Rally. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 401C-D1, 394B3, 385D1, 178C2]

Socialist leaders refused to serve in the Debré cabinet despite appeals for their participation by then-Premier de Gaulle during a meeting Jan. 2 with State Min. Guy Mollet, Socialist party leader. Mollet, Sahara Min. Max Lejeune & Communications Min. Eugene Thomas had submitted their resignations from the de Gaulle cabinet Dec. 27, 1958, but had agreed to delay their withdrawal until Jan. 8. André Bulloche, a Socialist, agreed to serve Debré as education minister with no party affiliation. A 2-day Socialist Party convention held in Paris Jan. 10-11 authorized Mollet to lead Assembly Socialists in "vigorous" but constructive opposition to the Debré cabinet. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401B1]

Debré's cabinet took office Jan. 10 when it formally was presented to Pres. de Gaulle at the Elysée Palace, the presidential residence. Cabinet dossiers & policy files were transferred to Debré earlier that day by Georges Pompidou, de Gaulle's chief personal aide during his premiership. The new cabinet disclosed Jan. 10 that it would not seek renewal of the decree powers granted de Gaulle's cabinet Oct. 5, 1958 & due to expire Feb. 5. Debré announced Jan. 10 that he would present his cabinet & policies to the Assembly although not obliged to do so by the new constitution.

The new French cabinet (party affiliation in parentheses): Premier—Michel Debré (UNR); Minister-Delegate to the Premier—Jacques Soustelle (UNR); State Mins.—Félix Houphouet-Boigny (African Dem. Rally), Louis Jacquinot (Independent), Robert Lecourt (MRP), André Malraux (non-party); Justice—Edmond Michelet (UNR); Foreign Affairs—Maurice Couve de Murville (non-party); Interior—Jean Berthoin (Radical); Armies—Jean Guillaumat (non-party); Finance & Economic Affairs—Antoine Pinay (Independent); National Education—André Bulloche (non-party); Public Works, Transport & Tourism—Robert Buron (MRP); Industry & Commerce—Pierre Jeanneney (non-party); Agriculture—Roger Houdet (Independent); Labor—Paul Bacon (MRP); Public Health—Bernard Chenot (non-party); Construction—Pierre Sudreau (non-party); Veterans—Raymond Triboulet (UNR); Communications—Bernard Cornut-Gentille (UNR); Information—Roger Frey (UNR); State Secretaries—Miss Nefissa sid Cara (UNR Algerian bloc), Victor Chatenay (UNR); Max Flechet (Independent), Joseph Fontanet (MRP), Valery Giscard d'Estaing (Independent), Michel Maurice Bokanowski (UNR).

Prices Raised. Price decrees issued under plans for the new French austerity budget raised railway fares Jan. 5, postage Jan. 6 and prices of tobacco, meat, gasoline, gas & electricity Jan. 15. Most increases ranged from 15% to 20%. The Federal Union of Association of War Veterans & Victims, a 2½ million-member group, protested publicly in Paris Jan. 11 against budget provisions ending token $1.20 to $25 annual pensions for able-bodied veterans under 65. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422B-D2]

France's population was 44,780,000 Jan. 1, the French Natl. Inst. of Statistics reported Jan. 11.

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Algeria. A French cabinet meeting presided over by Pres. de Gaulle decreed broad measures of clemency & amnesty Jan. 13 for captured Algerian rebel leaders, condemned rebel terrorists & persons detained on suspicion of rebel sympathies.

The amnesty decree, traditional in France on the advent of a new chief of state, contained these provisions: (1) Ahmed Ben Bella & 4 other Algerian rebel leaders,† 3 of them named to the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. after their capture in 1956, would be transferred from Paris' Santé Prison to more comfortable quarters; (2) Hadj Messali, leader of the rival rebel Algerian Natl. Movement, would be freed from forced residence on Belle-Ile, off the Britanny coast, to live anywhere in France; (3) the sentences of 140 to 200 rebels condemned to death were commuted to life imprisonment; (4) all rebel prison terms were shortened by 10%; (5) 7,000 interned rebel suspects would be released. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 358E-M2]

The clemency decree was issued despite opposition expressed Jan. 12 by the Algerian & Saharan group in the Natl. Assembly. A communiqué issued Jan. 9 by most of the 71 Algerian deputies had rejected de Gaulle's inaugural statement on Algeria and had warned that "there is no 'choice place' for Algeria & the Sahara other than integral fusion" with metropolitan France. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401D1]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported Jan. 13 that 900 Moslem rebels had been killed & 250 captured in Algerian fighting the previous week. 265 of the rebels were killed in a major battle in the Tizi Ouzou region of the Grand Kabylie Mts., 50 mi. east of Algiers. 46 French soldiers were reported killed in the fighting. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430A3]

Austria. Chancellor Julius Raab arrived in Tokyo Jan. 8 for a 9-day state visit to Japan and economic negotiations with Premier Nobusuke Kishi. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401A3]

Belgian Congo. A Belgian Govt. declaration, prepared by Congo Min. Maurice van Hemelrijck & made public in Parliament Jan. 13 by Premier Gaston Eyskens, pledged action to "organize in the Congo a democracy capable of exercising sovereignty & making decisions about its independence."

The Belgian declaration, although it failed to specify a date for Congolese independence, fixed a timetable for electing local councils during 1959 and 6 advisory Congo provincial councils by Mar. 1, 1960. The 6 provincial councils eventually would elect (a) a general council as "a prelude to a House of Representatives" & (b) a legislative council as the nucleus of a Senate. The declaration pledged an end "to every vestige of racial discrimination" and the rapid development of education as "one of the essential elements of . . . emancipation of the Congo." But it made clear that Belgium would keep order in the Congo and that Belgium & the Congo would "maintain bonds of association."

The declaration was supported by King Baudouin, who declared in a radio address Jan. 13 that Belgium would "lead the Congolese populations, without . . . recriminations but also without undue haste, to independence in peace & prosperity."

Van Hemelrijck, in a statement to the Belgian House of Representatives on the recent Leopoldville rioting, conceded Jan. 8 that "we all share the guilt because we have delayed so long in making a statement . . . about the political future of the Congo." The House voted Jan. 8 to send a commission to investigate the riots, in which, it was disclosed, 42 Africans had been killed & 205 injured. The Congo Ministry announced Jan. 8 that Joseph Kassabuvu, a Leopoldville African mayor & Abako party leader, had been arrested. The Abako party was banned and 2 more African mayors, Diomi & Pinzi, were arrested Jan. 12. [See p. 4G2-D3]

Britain. A £426 million ($1.193 billion) British trade deficit during 1958, lowest since 1950, was reported Jan. 13 by the British Board of Trade. The report, based on accounting methods differing from those of the Treasury, listed imports of £3.782 billion ($10.589 billion) & exports of £3.208 billion ($8.982 billion) in 1958. It showed decreases of 3.5% in imports & 7% in exports during 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 334F1]

The U.S.' Reynolds Metals Inc. & Britain's Tube Investments Ltd. announced Jan. 9 that they had acquired 80% of the common stock in British Aluminium, Ltd. and had won a financial battle for control of the firm. The 2 companies planned to establish a subsidiary, owned 51% by Tube Investments & 49% by Reynolds, to take over British Aluminium.

Rev. Michael Scott of South Africa began a 2-week jail term Jan. 8 for refusing to end his demonstrations against the establishment of missile bases in Britain. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430C3]

Canada. A 9-man Canadian Parliamentary delegation headed by Senate Speaker Mark Drouin visited Washington Jan. 9-10 for talks with Chrmn. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Com.'s sub-

* Debré was to be known as "premier ministre" implying that he was premier of Pres. de Gaulle, as under the British system, rather than "president du counseil des ministres" (president of the council of ministers), implying responsibility to the National Assembly, as under the 4th Republic. De Gaulle named Debré & his cabinet ministers to their posts rather than designating them for subsequent Assembly approval, as under the 4th Republic. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 225C2]

† Mohammed Khider, Mohammed Boudiaf, Hussein Ait Ahmed, Rabah Bitat. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 311C1; XVI, 348B2]

committee on Canada on plans for annual exchange visits by Canadian & U.S. legislators. The group met Jan. 9 with Pres. Eisenhower. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 5A1]

The Canadian Govt. announced Jan. 8 that it would return to Poland some art treasures, including Chopin manuscripts & a Gutenberg bible, brought to Canada in 1940 for safekeeping. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 59B2]

Canada's trade with Red China was estimated Jan. 14 to have increased from $1 million in 1957 to $12 million in 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423E2]

Cyprus. Gov. Sir Hugh Foot offered Jan. 13 to arrange for the return to Cyprus of Archbishop Makarios & other Cypriot exiles if the Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorist organziation agreed to transform its current truce into "a permanent peace." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430F3]

Finland. Parliament speaker Vieno Johannes Sukselainen formed a minority Agrarian Party cabinet Jan. 13 to end a 40-day government crisis begun with the resignation Dec. 4, 1958 of Premier Karl A. Fagerholm's 5-party coalition cabinet. Sukselainen, designated premier Jan. 8 by Pres. Urho Kekkonen, said Jan. 13 that he would work to restore Finnish-Soviet relations. The only non-Agrarian named by Sukselainen was Foreign Min. Ralf Torngren, a Swedish People's Party member. Agrarians held 47 of the 200 Parliament seats. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402C1]

The new Finnish cabinet: Premier—Vieno J. Sukselainen; Foreign Min.—Ralf Torngren; Justice—Dr. Antti Hannikainen; Interior—Eino Palovesi; Defense—Leo Happola; Finance—Viljam Sarjala; 2d Finance—Pauli Lehtosalo; Education—Heikki Hosia; Agriculture—Einari Jaakkola; 2d Agriculture—Toivo Antila; Transport & Labor—Kauno Kleemola; 2d Transport—Arvo Korsimo; Trade & Industry—Ahti Karjalainen; Social Affairs—Mrs. Vieno Simonen; 2d Social Affairs—Eeli Erkkila.

Ghana. Prime Min. Nkrumah returned to Accra Jan. 12 from a 3-week visit to India. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431D1]

Guinea. Armed police reportedly invaded a French military compound in Conakry Jan. 11 and evicted all African civilians employed by the French. [See p. 5F1]

India. The All-India Congress Commitee, ruling body of the Congress Party, holding its 65th annual meeting in Nagpur, central India, voted Jan. 9 to adopt resolutions urging the formation of farming cooperatives in India's 612,000 villages. The resolution provided for (1) the rapid creation of service cooperatives for seed & supplies and crop storage & marketing; (2) the pooling of land for joint cultivation, with peasants to retain title to their land and receive crop shares based on amounts of land pooled; (3) ceilings on individual landholdings to be fixed by the Indian states. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 369B3, 22G1]

Congress delegates had voted Jan. 8 to commit the party to increased economic planning designed to turn India into "a democratic & Socialist society." They voted Jan. 10 to approve India's neutralist foreign policy. Prime Min. Nehru, addressing the closing session, said Jan. 11 that he would avoid "threats & challenges" toward Pakistan in hopes of an eventual Indian-Pakistani settlement. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 386D1, 369G2]

Indian Govt. shops were opened in New Delhi Jan. 13 to sell 1,000 tons of U.S. wheat & flour daily at subsidized prices in efforts to avert famine & food riots.

Indo-China. Communist troops of North Viet Nam were reported Jan. 9 to have crossed the border & established military posts 12 miles inside Laos. Info. State Secy. Sishouk Nachampasak said that North Viet Nam apparently intended to force restoration of the Intl. Control Comm. in Laos. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 270A1]

A family-rights law put into effect Jan. 11 by Premier Ngo Dinh Diem abolished polygamy in South Viet Nam. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 74F1]

Ireland. Prime Min. Eamon de Valera, 76, was reported Jan. 8 to have informed the Dail (Parliament) of his intention to resign and seek election as successor to Pres. Sean T. O'Kelley, scheduled to retire in June. The Dail began final debate Jan. 8 on a bill to abolish Ireland's proportional representation electoral system and replace it with the single-member constituency in use in Britain & the U.S. [See Vol. XVII, p. 83C1]

De Valera Jan. 12 rejected appeals for the release of 110 Irish Republican Army (IRA) members detained in the Curragh military internment camp. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402B2]

Israel. The Jewish Agency reported Jan. 8 that a sudden easing of Jewish emigration restrictions by Rumania, Poland & Hungary was expected to increase total immigration to Israel to 80,000 during 1959. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 269F3; XVI, 258B3]

The U.S.' Israel Bond Org. approved plans Jan. 11 for a new issue of $300 million worth of bonds, $75 million worth to be subscribed in 1959. $46,540,650 worth of Israeli bonds were sold in the U.S. in 1958. Total sold since May 1951: $366,236,450. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 14C3]

Japan. 4 new cabinet ministers appointed by Premier Nobusuke Kishi Jan. 12 in an effort to end a split in the dominant Liberal-Democratic Party: Ryogo Hashimoto, a former welfare minister & member of the pro-Kishi faction headed by Finance Min. Eisaku Sato, as education minister; Michita Sakata, a member of the anti-Kishi faction led by ex-Finance Min. Hayato Ikeda, as welfare minister; Shigejiro Ino as minister without portfolio & Defense Board director-general; Koichi Seko as minister without portfolio, Economic Planning Board chairman & Atomic Power Commission chairman. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431A2]

The All-Japan Cotton Spinners Assn. said Jan. 12 that it could not accept U.S. proposals for reducing the 235 million-sq.-yd. voluntary quota on Japanese cotton exports to the U.S. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 340D3]

Malaya. The last Communist rebels active in Johore state surrendered Jan. 11. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379F1]

Maldive Islands. The British Air Ministry announced Jan. 8 that mobs had burned & wrecked Govt. offices on Gan Island to protest the Maldive Govt.'s stoppage of pay for work done on an RAF base. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 113G2]

Malta. A boycott of the Maltese governing council planned by Britain was declared by the Maltese Labor Party Jan. 9 & Nationalist Party Jan. 10. Borg Olivier, Nationalist leader, called Jan. 11 for a campaign to force Britain to grant Malta full independence. [See p. 5E2]

Morocco. 20,000 Moroccan Army troops commanded by Crown Prince Moulay Hassan attacked 4,000 to 5,000 rebellious Rif tribesmen in the Rif Mtns. area of northern Morocco after the rebels Jan. 6 had ignored warnings from King Mohammed V and had occupied Alhucemas on the Mediterranean coast 150 miles east of Tangier. Army forces, supported by tanks, artillery & rocket-firing aircraft, cleared rebels from the Alhucemas area by Jan. 12 but failed to capture rebel leaders or to quell the uprising. [See p. 5G2]

The Moroccan Govt. imposed a 10% tax on all currency exports Jan. 12 in an effort to halt a flight of currency to France estimated at 10 billion Moroccan francs ($25 million) since devaluation of the French franc. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422E1]

Nationalist China. Communist shore batteries suspended their alternate-day bombardment of Quemoy & the Nationalist offshore islands Jan. 8-11, but the Nationalist Defense Ministry announced Jan. 11 that 1,000 Red junks & gunboats had been sighted massing on the mainland coast. [See p. 5C3]

Norway. King Olav V opened the Norwegian Parliament Jan. 13 with a speech from the throne pledging Norwegian support for NATO but urging steps toward disarmament and a ban on nuclear tests. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 390E3]

Portugal. Gen. Humberto Delgado, defeated opposition Presidential candidate, was granted political asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon Jan. 12. Delgado, compulsorily retired by the Portuguese Air Force Jan. 7, asserted that the government of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar had ordered his arrest. Brazilian Amb. Alvaro de Barros Lins asked Portugal Jan. 13 to grant Delagdo safe-conduct to exile in Brazil. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 386G2, 341E1]

Red China. U.S. Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.) said Jan. 13 that the State Dept. had been informed by Red China via Britain that Bishop James E. Walsh, missing American Catholic missionary, had been arrested for "infringement of Chinese law." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430D2]

Soviet Union. The Netherlands Govt. was reported Jan. 13 to have informed the USSR of its acceptance of Amb.-to-Outer Mongolia Vyacheslav M. Molotov as Soviet Ambassador at The Hague. Netherlands Embassy sources in Washington had reported Jan. 10 that the USSR had inquired if Molotov, 68, deposed as foreign

minister for membership in an "anti-party group," would be acceptable to replace Soviet Amb.-to-Netherlands Stephan P. Kirsanov. [See p. 6B1]

(Speaking in Chicago, Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan had hinted Jan. 9 that Molotov might "become an ambassador to a larger state.")

Health Min. Maria D. Kovrygina, only woman member of the Soviet cabinet, was released from her post Jan. 1 and transferred to "other work." She was replaced by Health Min. Sergei V. Kurashov of the Russian republic. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 105F1]

Soviet purchase of 20,000 tons of cold-rolled steel sheet from the U.S.' Republic Steel Corp. was disclosed Jan. 8 by New York broker Ara Oztemel. The steel, valued at $5,578,535, was to be used for automobile bodies. It was the first major Soviet purchase of U.S. steel in several years. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 424A1, 401D2]

The Soviet Culture Ministry charged Jan. 13 that the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect had established an underground in the USSR and had distributed U.S.-published literature from centers in Lvov & Borislav. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 434F3]

Spain. A $96,400,000 agreement for the sale of 415,000 tons of U.S. farm surpluses for pesetas was signed in Madrid Jan. 13 by U.S. Amb.-to- Spain John Davis Lodge & Spanish Foreign Min. Fernando Maria Castiella. Spain was to receive 33,400,000 gallons of vegetable oil, 100,000 bales of cotton, vegetables, 225,000 tons of barley & feed grains, tobacco, frozen chickens & milk products. The accord brought to $400 million total U.S. food surpluses sold to Spain since 1955. ½ of the 4 billion pesetas involved would be reinvested in Spanish industries. [See p. 6D1]

Sweden. The Swedish Parlt. was opened Jan. 12 by King Gustaf Adolf and was presented with a record $2.669 billion budget for the 1960 fiscal year beginning July 1. The budget provided $781 million for welfare & pensions, $567 million for defense, $339 million for education. It envisaged a deficit of nearly $500 million. A separate capital budget provided $357 million for investments in state enterprises. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 270F3]

Turkey. Ex-Pres. Ismet Inonu, opening the Ankara convention of the opposition People's Republican Party, warned Jan. 12 that the Govt. of Premier Adnan Menderes would intensify its repressive measures in order to keep power. Inonu called for an opposition coalition to restore "political security" in Turkey. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 403F1]

West Germany. U.S. State Dept. officials announced Jan. 8 that the U.S. would not oppose the projected purchase of West Germany's Bochumer Verein steel corporation by the Krupp industrial combine. They said that Bochumer Verein had not previously been a Krupp holding & did not come under terms of Allied orders for deconcentration of the Krupp complex. (Bonn dispatches said Jan. 10 that the August-Thyssen Co. of Duisburg had applied for ESCS permission to purchase the Phoenix Rheinrohr Steel Co. & create a combine with an annual steel production of 8 million tons. August-Thyssen was the main unit of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Germany's biggest pre-war steel combine, broken up by Allied order.) [See p. 6E1]

The West German bank rate was cut Jan. 9 from 3% to 2¾%, the lowest rate since the formation of a central German bank in 1875. The Deutsche mark was made fully convertible for West German citizens Jan. 12. Only other fully convertible currencies: the U.S. & Canadian dollars and Swiss franc.) [See Vol. XVIII pp. 422A3, 262G1]

A Hamburg Court Jan. 13 enjoined Friedrich Nieland, 62, Hamburg merchant, from distributing an anti-semitic pamphlet blaming "international Jewry" for the Nazi murder of the Jews. Acting on requests by Hamburg Lord Mayor Max Brauer, Chancellor Adenauer had ordered the West German prosecutor Jan. 9 to prepare federal action against Nieland. The Hamburg State Supreme Court had refused Jan. 6 to review previously rejected mass libel charges brought against Nieland by the Central Council of Jews in Germany. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 370G3]

Yugoslavia. Belgrade dispatches reported Jan. 13 that the Yugoslav Govt. had re-enacted laws providing 2 years' banishment on an Adriatic island for political offenses. Several pro-Soviet Yugoslavs were said to have been sentenced under the law. [See p. 6G1]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Havana Welcomes Castro. Jubilant crowds greeted triumphant rebel leader Fidel Castro as he entered Havana Jan. 8 at the head of a column of 5,000 troops after a week-long victory march from Santiago de Cuba.

Arrests, Executions. The early days of the new provisional government were marked by wholesale arrests of Batista supporters & reports that revolutionary courts throughout the island were sentencing ex-Batista officials to death before firing squads on charges of murder & torture. Those executed included 71 said to have been shot by firing squads Jan. 12 at a military rifle range outside Santiago.

The alleged "blood-bath" was deplored on the floor of the U.S. Senate Jan. 12 by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), a long-time Batista critic & rebel supporter. Morse appealed to rebel leaders to "withhold executions until emotions cooled."

Castro, rejecting protests against the executions, charged Jan. 13 that the protesters never had voiced objections to the years of killing & torture by the Batista regime. He said the Batista atrocities had reached such fantastic proportions that one Batista aide (Col. Ricardo Luis Grao, reported to have become insane after capture by the rebels) allegedly had killed 53 persons in a single day. Castro pledged to keep the revolutionary courts running until "all criminals of the Batista regime" were tried. Denying reports that he had ordered a halt to the executions, Castro said Jan. 14 that "we have given orders to shoot every last one of these murderers, and if we have to oppose world opinion to carry out justice, we are ready to do so."

Batista aides executed in Santa Clara included Gen. Joaquin Castilla Lumpuy, who had taken command of Las Villas Province shortly before the Batista regime fell. He had been accused of killing whole families in Bayamo, Oriente, where he had been stationed, and of killing many prisoners while commander of the Isle of Pines jail. He also was accused of ordering the bombardment of Santa Clara and causing the death of many civilians just before the revolt ended. (Other sources said Batista had ordered the bombing.)

(77 Batista aides were reported Jan. 11 to have taken refuge in 12 Latin American embassies in Havana.)

(Pro-Batista Sen. Rolando Masferrer, who had headed a private army known as "the Tigers," arrived by yacht in Key West, Fla. Jan. 1 with 25 other Cubans aboard. The U.S. Immigration Service said Jan. 13 that he, 2 of his brothers & 2 followers had been interned in a detention camp in McAllen, Tex. It had been rumored that Masferrer had brought $17 million with him, but a search of his yacht & of an accompanying yacht turned up only about $112,000 in presumably private funds.) [See p. 6C3]

Batista Explains Ouster. Gen. Fulgencio Batista asserted in a statement issued in Ciudad Trujillo Jan. 9 that he virtually had been forced to quit Cuba by the chiefs of the armed forces. The ex-dictator's statement said the chiefs had conferred with him at Camp Columbia, Havana early Jan. 1 and had appealed to his patriotism & love of the people. They told him, the statement said, that they no longer could control their forces. For this reason & in "the sane desire of preventing more bloodshed," Batista "resigned," the statement declared. [See p. 6B2]

Rivals Surrender Arms. The Revolutionary Directorate, a dissident student rebel group headed by Faure Chaumont, turned over its arms to the provisional government at the University of Havana Jan. 10.

Maj. Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, commander of the 2d National Front of Escambray, another dissident rebel group, also yielded Jan. 10 and agreed to surrender his movement's weapons.

U.S. Envoy Quits. Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 10 accepted the resignation of U.S. Amb.-to-Cuba Earl E. T. Smith, who had been accused by the rebels of being too friendly toward the Batista regime.

(The U.S. State Department warned Jan. 8 that the "6 to 8" Americans who fought on the rebel side would lose their citizenship if they joined the Cuban Army. Constantine N.

Kangles, American attorney for the Castro forces, said in Chicago Jan. 7 that he believed at least 25 Americans had fought under Castro.)

CP Authorized. The Cuban Communist Party, outlawed under Batista, was free to reorganize as a legal political party, Maj. Camilo Cienfuegos, commander of Havana Province, declared at a press conference Jan. 9. "We cannot consider communism a crime," he said.

New High Court. Provisional Pres. Manuel Urrutia Jan. 14 appointed a new Supreme Court headed by Dr. Emilio Manendez Menendez. It included other judges who had been ousted by the Batista regime.

Gambling to Resume. Gambling, one of Cuba's chief tourist attractions & an important source of government revenue, was banned Jan. 7 by Police Chief Aldo Vera as destructive of morale. Castro announced Jan. 13, however, that the gambling casinos would be permitted to reopen for tourists & foreigners but that Cubans would be barred.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Edward Bibring, 64, Austrian-born psychoanalyst, associate of Sigmund Freud, ex-psychiatry prof. at Tufts U., Boston U. School of Social Work; Jan. 11 in Boston.

Giuseppe Bottai, 63, Italian fascist early supporter of Mussolini, Natl. Education Min. 1936-43; Jan. 9 in Rome. (He had joined French Foreign Legion toward end of World War II, was sentenced in absentia by fascists to death for treason; received life prison sentence by Italian civil trial after World War II but was granted amnesty in 1947.) [See Vol. IV, p. 10B]

Dr. Hans Bredow, 79, head of German radio network 1926-33 (imprisoned in 1935 for opposition to Nazis); Jan. 9 in Wiesbaden, Germany.

Lillian Trimble Bradley Broadhurst, 75, first woman B'way theatrical director (started in 1919), playwright, widow of producer George Broadhurst; Jan. 7 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Chang Hsi, 47, Chinese CP Central Com. alternate member, Peiping State Planning Comm. vice chrmn.; death of cancer reported Jan. 8.

Albert Cohn, 73, ex-N.Y. Supreme Court Appellate Div. justice, father of ex-Senate Investigations Subcom. counsel Roy M. Cohn; Jan. 8 in New York. [See Vol. XVI, p. 326E1]

John William Curtis, 79, pres. Curb Market (now Amer. Stock Exchange) 1924-26; Jan. 7 in New York.

André Becq de Fouquieres, 83, French fashion writer, Paris social "arbiter"; Jan. 13 in Paris.

Edvard Eriksen, 82, Danish sculptor ("Little Mermaid" statue in Copenhagen harbor); Jan. 12 in Copenhagen.

Dr. Gershon Gelbart, 50, Polish-born Jewish education leader, World Jewish Congress aide; Jan. 7 in Brooklyn of heart attack.

Dr. Mohammed Zakaria Ghoneim, 48, Egyptologist, discoverer of 6,000-yr.-old "unfinished pyramid" of Sakkara in 1952; Jan. 11 in Cairo, where his body was discovered in the Nile (possible suicide.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 219F2]

Dr. Colin Gregory, 55, chrmn. All-England Lawn Tennis Club, organizer of Wimbledon championships, British Davis Cup player 1926-30; Jan. 10 in London of heart attack after tennis game.

Marion H. Hedges, 70, ex-labor consultant to U.S. Govt. agencies, research-director Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers 1924-54, founder of Sigma Chi professional journalism fraternity; Jan. 6, Takoma Park, Md.

Christopher J. Heffernan, 76, Irish-born justice of N.Y. State Supreme Court 1925-39, Appellate Div. 1939-52; Jan. 12 in Amsterdam, N.Y.

William Grace Holloway, 72, bd. chrmn. W. R. Grace & Co. (steamship line) 1945-55, grandson of company's founder; Jan. 7 in Old Westbury, N.Y.

Boris Lavrenev, 68, Soviet playwright whose "The Voice of America" was banned by Israel in 1950 as too critical of U.S.; death in Moscow reported Jan. 7 by Tass.

Dr. Angel Morales, 63, Dominican Republic Min. to Washington 1925-30 (he led unsuccessful attempt to overthrow dictator Trujillo in 1947); Jan. 12 in San Juan, Puerto Rico. [See Vol. VII, p. 314D]

Mary M. Roberts, 82, ed.-in-chief Amer. Journal of Nursing 1921-49, author & educator in nursing field, chief nurse of World War I Army Nurse Corps; Jan. 11 in New York.

Michael Scott, 81, English amateur golf champion 1933, Australian champion in 1904, '07; Jan. 9 in Gorey, Channel Islands.

Akaki Tchenkeli, 84, ex-member Russian Imperial Duma, pres. Federal Govt. of Transcaucasia Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan) 1918-20, Georgian min. plenipotentiary to Paris 1920, refugee leader; Jan. 3 in Paris.

Dr. Edwin Garvin Zabriskie, 84, neuropsychiatrist, clinical neurology prof. Columbia U. 1925-48, ex-pres. Amer. Neurological Assn., Assn. for Research in Medicine & Neurology; Jan. 13 in New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dam burst at the Vega de Tera Reservoir in northwestern Spain Jan. 9 drowned 132 of the 500 residents of the mountain village of Rivadelago, 3 miles downstream on the shore of Lake Sanabria. About 125 of the village's 150 buildings were destroyed. The break was caused by a sluice gate's collapse under pressure of month-long rains. [See Vol. XVII, p. 344D1]

Kidnaped Baby Alive. Lisa Rose Chionchio, daughter of Frank & Frances Chionchio, was kidnaped Jan. 2 from a Brooklyn hospital nursery 2½ hours after her birth but was found in good health Jan. 11 in the Brooklyn furnished room of Mrs. Jean Iavarone. Mrs. Iavarone, 43, widow, divorcee & mother of 8 children, claimed the child was hers. Police, however, said she had taken the child to force a man friend to marry her.

Mrs. Clara Mohr, 55, silent screen star under the name Claire La Marr, was found fatally stabbed in her Carmel, Calif. home Jan. 10.

Vice Pres. Nixon was 46 Jan. 9.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Jan. 10

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,534	*$20,526	*$22,781
Currency circulation	*$32,008	*$32,456	*$31,553
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*a$30,786	*$30,528	*$31,801
Agricultural loans§	*a$625	*$622	*$436
N.Y. bank clearings	$15,210,344,189	$10,297,234,785	$12,304,107,224
England note circulation	*£2,086.59	*£2,134.83	*£2,033.662
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	20,837,601	15,040,560	11,153,403
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	230.29	229.17	181.28
Bond sales (par value)	$37,986,500	$23,637,000	$24,674,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.74	87.75	88.75
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	135,404	111,501	138,068
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b7,122,335	7,128,835	6,863,460
Soft-coal output (tons)	c5,895,000	9,030,000	5,843,000
Electric output (kwh.)	b*12,364	*12,379	*11,692
Carloadings (cars)	b467,699	431,938	472,284
	Nov. 1958	**Oct. 1958**	**Nov. 1957**
Ind'l output§¶	140	138	139
Steel output (tons)	8,549,068	8,817,778	8,392,919
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.36½	$2.35½	$2.57⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.48⅝	$1.46⅞	$1.47⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.357	$.357	$.3645
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$40.17	$39.83	$33.00
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.24	$6.35	$6.41
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d119.2	119.3	118.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b105	205	102
Failures (Dec. 31, 1958)‡	169	185	203

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board aMember banks, 94 cities, Dec. 31, 1958 bJan. 3 cDec. 27, 1958 dJan. 6

NEW BOOKS

The Ancient Mariners. By Lionel Casson. Maritime history of ancient world—emphasis on trade & war. Jan. 5. (Macmillan, 286 pp., $5.95)†

The Coming of the New Deal. By Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Vol. 2 in "Age of Roosevelt." Begins with FDR's inauguration, covers depression. Jan. 5. (Houghton, Mifflin, 669 pp., $6.75)

Elephant Hill. By Robin White. American spinster schoolteacher & Indian father of illegitimate child fall in love on Indian train. Jan. 5. (Harper, 245 pp., $3.50)*

Evelyn Waugh: Portrait of an Artist. By Frederick J. Stopp. Critical biography of English satirical writer. Jan. 6. (Little, Brown, 254 pp., $4)†

Lady L. By Romain Gary. Novella about young Parisian prostitute's rise to nobility. Jan. 2. (Simon & Schuster, 215 pp., $3.50)*

On War. By Raymond Aron. Trans. from French by Terence Kilmartin. Essayist sees mankind "for the first time in its history preparing for a war it doesn't want to fight." Jan. 8. (Doubleday, 163 pp., $3.50)†

The Pistol. By James Jones. Pearl Harbor soldier fights desperately to keep pistol. Jan. 12. (Scribners, 158 pp., $3)*

Suburbia: Its People & Their Politics. By Robert C. Wood. Facts & figures on lives of 47 million Americans. Jan. 13. (Houghton, Mifflin, 340 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction